## Demands for Supplementary Grants—(*cont.*)
## 20. XVIII.—Education.—Rs. 2,000.

**President.**—We shall now continue the Supplementary Grants.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—Sir, I beg leave to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 2,000 necessary for fitting up a battery in the College. Till very recently the College possessed a battery of cells. The battery had to be dismantled since it was damaged and since the work of the Physics and Chemistry Department had to some extend of the Natural Science Department, is suffering for want of these cells. I pray that the Council will sanction this amount for the equipment of the College.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**— When was that battery brought, the battery that has now become useless and how many years did it serve?

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—Six years ago.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Is there no manner of replacing the battery?

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—The cost of glass jars is very small compared with the cost of the acids and plates.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—The price will not be anything like the total price.

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—Plates will have to be brought.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—What is the price of the total set?

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—It is two thousand rupees.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—I want to know the price of the total set and of the plates separately.

**Mr. I. N. Menon** —I have no information.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—The Chief Engineer ought to know.

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—The size of the plates which are now installed are larger than what will be necessary for the College alone. It is therefore proposed to erect a smaller set. This proposal will be the cheaper proposition as a set of plates of the old type will cost in the neighbourhood Rs. 4,500 against Rs. 2,000 for the size now proposed.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Am I to understand that you are going to buy a set of batteries smaller than those that are existing now?

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—We are asking for a small new set. That will be cheaper. So we are asking leave of this Council to completely replace the present set by a smaller one.

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**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Will the battery connected with the College installation which distributes current to the Beach, Krishnavilas and other places be sufficient now or is to be connected.—

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—That battery will be charged from the College installation but it will not supply current to other places.

## Motion No. 1.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for item No. 14 by Re 1.*

**Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.**—I want to point out the absence of uniformity in regard to the time kept in colleges and schools. In some institutions the time kept appears to be 15 minutes behind the standard time while in others it is more or less than this. There is no uniformity, so to say, with regard to the time kept. I request in the interest of the school-going population, that the Government may issue orders that the time kept in all the institutions be at least half an hour behind the standard time so that students living two, three and four miles away from such institutions may attend them after meals in the morning. On some days they are asked to attend these institutions in the morning at 7 a. m. and to be there till 11 a. m. To suit the convenience of the department—say, during the time of census operations and during the time of examinations—they have sometimes to be asked to attend colleges and schools in the morning. To enable them to attend their examinations and classes without losing their attendance, I request that the time kept in colleges and schools be at least half an hour behind the standard time. That is the only object of my cut motion.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—As long ago as 1925 instructions were issued to the officers concerned to fix the time of the first session of the school according to the needs of the locality. It is difficult to have a uniform time since the need of each locality seems to vary and so the heads of the schools were given instructions to fix their time, and no reference is necessary to the department to fix these hours, and if the Hon'ble Member asks the heads of these institutions to fix the time as he wishes it to be fixed, Government will have absolutely no objection because they have already issued permissive orders in the matter.

**Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.**—Whether orders have been issued or not, it is left to the discretion of those in charge of educational institutions. It is feared that, in certain cases, the time kept is the standard time and that in others it is only 15 minutes or so behind. This causes hardship to the school-going population. In this connection I beg to point out that, during

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the months of Vrischigam and Dhanu day breaks at 7 a. m. (Standared time)and students have hardly two hours before them for doing so many things. Some have to leave their homes at 8 in the morning. Most of our High Schools have students attending them coming from a distance of four miles and even five.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—I suppose no further orders are required in view of the the orders already issued at the request of the House. The orders already issued in the matter are sufficiently comprehensive and leave sufficient discretion to the heads of institutions to allow the hours to be fixed according to the convenience of the school-going population. If any further action is necessary the matter will be gone into by the Government if a representation is made.

**Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.**—I do not press the motion.

*The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.*

## Motion No. 2.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for item No. 14 by Re. 1.*

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—Sir, I am afraid that apparently there is no connection between the demand made and the cut motion that I have tabled except the word "electricity" Now electricity itself is a thing which cannot be seen except when that is converted into energy. Therefore, unless I explain a little, perhaps the connection between the cut motion and the demand may not be quite visible. Now it is found from a note circulated, that last year a provision had been made in the Mechanical Department budget for the replacing of these cells, but it is now found that instead of installing cells, an additional dynamo has been installed. Now, these improvements or repairs or replacements for the satisfactory working of the installation connected with the College were admitted and provided for last year and the provision was actually made also, but as a matter of fact, as is said here, it is seen that the provision was utilised for a thing which was not intended at the time. In the first place that requires a little explanation as to who is responsible for this. We find that one thing is provided for, and another thing is substituted. I have not the slightest quarrel with the expenditure of money for useful installations connected with the College. But when an attempt is made to improve one thing by the allotment provided for quite a different thing, it is the point which I do not wish to be seen connected with Gov. ernment institutions. Perhaps this is not the first time that some money was spent upon the College installation. Occasionally that has to be done. Certainly that has been done usefully and the plant was giving satisfaction. Now, piecemeal expenditure

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upon this is a thing which I think cannot be encouraged at all. My complaint is that if there is a comprehensive and effective electric system for a definite purpose that would be more useful in many ways. With regard to that point I wish to invite the attention of the House to a few questions which I submitted for the Vrischigam session and which, I am sorry to say, still remain unanswered. A reading of these questions, not many in number, will explain the position that I have to emphasise. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any defects or drawbacks of a technical character in the scheme proposed by the Municipal Council of Ernakulam. If there are what are they and were they ever pointed out to the Municipality? Are not the Government aware that the Municipality did incur substantial expenditure in the preparation of the scheme? Did not the Municipal authorities assure the Government that the scheme, if sanctioned, would enable them to introduce electric lights for Ernakulam even before November 1929?" That was a memorable occasion. "Will the Government be pleased to state the objection, if any, to sanction the same." Even before 1929 November a scheme was submitted to the Government for the electrification of Ernakulam. Even the requisition connected with the scheme still remains undiposed of as is suggested or pointed out in the questions. An assurance was given by the Municipal authorities that if sanctioned, the electrification of Ernakulam will take place even before 1929. It is found that even the little supplies that are now produced by the College plant are somewhat risky, for we have had instances of the electric supply breaking down occasionally. Perhaps on some occasion for a few minutes only. That is because the little plant which is connected with the College is made to do all kinds of work which was never expected of it. *i. e.*, extensions have been made, little by little, for special reasons. I know that plant is not sufficiently strong to give all the energy that is extracted out of it now. Connections have been given even to the stables and other places and still connections are not given even to the hostel though the immediate neighbour of the electric plant is the hostel. I submit that in these circumstances it is necessary to consider the question of electrification of Ernakulam as proposed by the Municipal authorities. I for my part do not see there is any thing very defective in the scheme proposed. But unfortunately for some reason or other Government has not been pleased to consider the question, though the matter has been before the Government for a long time. I may be met with the general answer that something comprehensive is expected from Poringalkuttu but that day is not very near and therefore it will not be wise for

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Ernakulam to wait till such a time. It is only to bring this aspect of the question to the notice of the Gevernment and not with the intention of cutting down even one rupee from the grant demanded, that I have tabled this motion. With these words I beg to withdraw the motion.

*The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the President in the chair.*

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—By a mistake I submitted to the House that I withdraw. I want to hear the Government reply also.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—The position of the Government will not in any case be affected by the existence of a separate electrical supply for the town. There are two reasons. In the first place the College authorities have requested the Government that this may be sanctioned because, even if power were supplied from a different source like the Tatas, this battery would be required for experimental purposes. For want of a suitable battery, as a matter of fact, two or three important experiments had to be abandoned. I wish to place before this House another fact also. The University Inspection Commission of 1928 pointed out this as one of the defects in the science departments. The absence of a supply of a steady electrical current was specially pointed out by them and the matter was postponed because the question of shifting the College was then being considered. So, even if there is going to be in the future a supply for the town, it will not affect the position of this allotment.

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—I withdraw the motion.

*The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.*

**Motion No. 3.**

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for item No. 14 by Re. 1.*

**Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.**—This motion is intended to draw the attention of the Government to certain grievances of the Muslim Education Committee appointed by the Government and the desirability of having a Muslim Inspecting Officer in the State. I may at the very outset draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this matter was brought home to them during the last budget session and the Government was kind enough to say that the matter would receive their consideration. It was on that assurance that the motion was withdrawn. But I regret to say that the Muslim Educational Committee has not received any orders embodying the decision of the Government after the last budget discussion. The Muslim Educational Committee was constituted by the Government at their instance. It was not in response to any

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request from the Muslim community that the committee was constituted. It was thought desirable by the Government that in view of the special features of Muslim education, an advisory committee would be highly useful and necessary. Why the Government constituted an advisory body in matters relating to Muslim education? In view of the Quran teachers' examination started by the Government an advisory committee with some technical knowledge relating to Arabic language was deemed a necessity. For these two reasons they thought it necessary that an advisory committee should be constituted. The committee was constituted and in response to one of its resolutions a non-official Secretary was appointed by the Government and it was duly notified in the Government Gazette. What I want to emphasise is that this committee was ushered into existence like any other Government appointed committee—a fact which is clear from the above statements. But the treatment meted out to the committee is singularly deplorable. I had once put a question to the Government whether there was any other Government appointed committee which is similarly treated in the matter of the travelling allowance of its members and the expenses incidental to its correspondence. This House will be pleased to note that at present the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim Educational Committee appointed by the Government is bearing the cost of the correspondence of the committee. Probably that gentleman may not mind the expenditure. But on principle it is highly objectionable that the Honorary Secretary of a committee appointed by the Government should meet the expenses. That is what is actually taking place now. On a similar occasion when this matter was brought to the notice of the Government the answer given was that the matter would be looked into and I withdrew my motion on the strength of that assurance. There is a similar committee in Mysore also. I do not know whether our Government were influenced in the appointment of our committee by the Mysore committee and I would invite the attention of the Government to the fact that in Mysore the committee is constituted by a number of officials and a certain number of non-officials. The non-officials are given travelling allowance for their attendance and they are given first class railway fare if they travel by rail and six annas mileage if they travel by road and a halting fee of Rs. 5 per day. That is how similar committees are treated elsewhere. My submission, therefore, is that there is no reason why a distinction should be made in the matter of our committee which was brought into existence under similar conditions and to serve similar objects. With these words I move the cut and I am awaiting the reply of the Government.

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**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—With regard to the motion of the Hon'ble Member, I may here observe that the Government are considering this request. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that this question of allowing service labels and travelling allowance to the members of the Muslim Educational Committee will be reconsidered quickly and every possible convenience afforded to them by the Government. The second point of this cut motion has not been insisted upon by the Hon'ble Member. That is with regard to the appointment of a Muslim Inspector. I hope therefore that no answer is called for from me.

**Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.**—With regard to the second point I am sorry I omitted to refer to it for reasons more than one. I have referred to this matter in detail during the last budget session and I may refer the Hon'ble Member for Education to the Council Proceedings of the last budget session. The Hon'ble Member will be pleased to find that there was a cut motion tabled by me on this matter and there was some discussion on it. I may respectfully inform the House that the attitude of the Government at that time was one of sympathy and their difficulty seemed to be that there was no qualified candidate for the post of the Muslim Inspector. That was the only obstacle that stood in the way of the appointment. I may invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member for Education to that portion of the Council Proceedings. The reply of the Government, if I remember aright, the Diwan—President gave that if there was a suitable candidate certainly the Director of Public Instruction would be very glad to consider his claims for an Inspectorship. The necessity for the appointment was therefore conceded by the Government. There was only the trouble with regard to the candidate. I may assure the Government that there will be no paucity of candidates, if they seriously call for candidates. If the Government invite applications I am sure that any number of them will be forthcoming. There are some graduates here and some of them would easily answer the requirements of the Muslim Inspecting Officer. I may refer to pp. 1632 of the Legislative Council Proceedings relating to the last budget session. I may give the reference as II, C. L. C., Vol. 2, Part 23, pp. 1632. On that page the discussion commences and on pp. 1637 occurs the remark of the Diwan—President "Of course our argument is that there is no scope for a Muslim Inspector". Then I said that if there is no scope for an Inspector to be entirely in charge of Muslim education he may be given some other work also. The Diwan—President further says:—"The difficulty is that they have got jobs there on decent salaries. That is our chief difficulty. You induce your men to stick to our State. Any how you may take for granted that, if there is a suitable candidate, the Director of Public Instruction will not disregard his claim." Government have thus conceded

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the necessity for the Muslim Inspector and the difficulty was only to get a suitable candidate. My respectful request will be to advertise for candidates and that without further delay.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—My respectful submission to the House is this. There are two things to be considered. If there are sufficient number of schools exclusively devoted to Muslim education, as we have in British Malabar, there will be ample justification for having a Muslim Inspector as such. It should not however be interpreted as any disinclination on the part of the Government in appointing a Muslim Inspector. That one out of the five Inspectors should be a Muslim Inspector is a very difficult proposition to accept. Already the position of the Government has been explained and it naturally follows that in course of time a Muslim is bound to be appointed as an Inspector. Perhaps it will not be on the ground that he is a Muslim nor because we have got special schools for Muslims but because of the fact that he is a public servant and he is entitled to promotion. I do not know the principle on which the Member wants me to accept the motion. I want to know from the Hon'ble Member whether that is in view of the fact that there are Muslims in non-denominational Sirkar and aided schools, there ought to be some appointments reserved as Muslim Inspectors etc. for them. I request that I may be enlightened in this matter.

**Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.**—I refer to the first. I may say at the very outset that there may not be special schools here in the sense in which they are understood in British Malabar. There non-Muslims are not admitted to those special schools. We have made an advance upon that. We have special schools in the right spirit of the term but not exactly of the type which obtains in British Malabar. Here we don't deny admission to non-Muslim pupils. These schools provide all the facilities which are afforded by the schools in British Malabar. They are therefore virtually special schools even though they are not exclusively confined to Muslim pupils. They are given holidays for a month during the Ramzan and also holidays on important occasions of Muslim festivities. Besides Friday is observed as a holiday in every week. I maintain, therefore that there is the ardent need for a special Inspecting Officer in view of the fact that these schools are virtually special Muslim shools. In the case of mixed schools also there is the need for such an officer because Arabic instruction is imparted in several of them. If Arabic instruction is to be efficiently imparted an Inspecting Officer to supervise the work of the instructors is highly necessary. Othervise there will be none to check the work of the Arabic teaches. Government have to consider this

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aspect of the question seriously. If the Government think that there is no necessity to have an Inspector for Muslim education alone, he may be given some general work also besides his special work as suggested in the last budget session. Unless an officer is put in charge of Muslim education the encouragement that is given to the Muslim community by the Government cannot bear its full results. Apart from the need of inspecting existing schools I maintain that, if a Muslim Inspector is appointed, he will be the cause of ushering in several Muslim schools. That was what happened in Travancore. In Travancore the Muslim Inspector was, for some time after his appointment more a propagandist than an Inspecting Officer. He travelled freely in the rank and file of the community as one among them and induced them to put up more schools and to send more children to schools. The same result can be achieved here also. Even if there are no special schools that will not be an argument against our having an Inspector. But as I said before we have special schools at present which stand in need of supervision and there is the crying need for propaganda. Propaganda will awaken the Muslim community to the value of modern education as nothing else will. All these aspects were considered by this Council when it unanimously passed a resolution that the Government should appoint a Muslim Inspector.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—I shall be clear as far as my position is concerned. It is certainly the decision arrived at by this House, but the great difficulty is practical. Already requests have been made that a special Inspector should be appointed to look after the education of Latin Christians and another to look after the education of Syrian Christians; and so, many other communities might produce this claim. Then it will be very difficult to comply with these requests. If the request of the Hon'ble Member is that special provision should be made for superintending the education of Muslim pupils, I think it might be managed without the appointment of a special Muslim Inspector. It should not be construed that I am in any way opposing the appointment of a Muslim Inspector. No restriction is placed on caste, creed or nationality, and promotions will be made in the order of seniority and according to the requirements of each department. But it appears that at present there does not exist more than two or three special schools and I leave it to this House to decide whether the appointment of a Special Inspector is called for at the present moment. But if Muslim education requires special safeguards, the appointment of a committee, as the one just referred to by the Hon'ble Member may be considered from time to time, and till necessity arises to consider as a permanent measure

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the appointment of a Muslim Inspector. I may assure the House that the Government only be too pleased to consider that proposition.

**Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.**—Sir, with regard to the difficulty suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Education that if a Muslim Inspector be appointed the other communities will clamour for Inspectors from their ranks,

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—They have already asked.

**Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.**—Then Sir, we may have to argue that a Protector of the Depressed Classes, should not be appointed, or we should appoint protectors of all communities. The question to be considered is whether the education of the Latin and Syrian Christians have got any special features as we have in the case of Muslim education which would require the appointment of a person from that community as Inspecting Officer. I do not think that that will be a serious difficulty and an argument against the necessity of appointing a Muslim Inspector. But what I want to bring home to the attention of the Government is this. It is not for the appointment of a Muslim as an Inspector that this cut motion has been tabled. As a matter of fact there is no need for a cut motion for that purpose as there is no disability for the Muslims in the matter of appointment to any post in the Education Department. It is for the permanent appointment of a Muslim Inspector to look after the education of Muslims that the motion has been tabled. The Hon'ble Member for Education was kind enough to say that the Government has not said the last word on the subject and that they would consider further the representations of the community on this question. If that is the view of the Government I do not press this motion. In view of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member for Education and the sympathetic way in which he has viewed the question I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

*The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.*

## Motion No. 4.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for College science apparatus by Re. 1.*

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—Sir, I rise to move this cut motion to know, as I have already intimated on the back of the paper, if the College has already apparatus for a pucca first class first grade College, and what are their further necessities to make our College an up to date one, and also that extension lectures be provided in the College for the education of the adult population and also for the publication of experiments in applied science to stimulate industrial activities in the State. I find also, Sir, that on page 73 of the budget under D. P. W. electric

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gas and electric plant for up-keep and maintenance for the year we have provided Rs. 10,330. I looked through the education budget and I could not see either for this year or for last year any provision made for the renewal of batteries or any other electric supply there. It is also found from the letter of the Assistant Professor in charge of Physics that the mistake of providing an additional dynamo in place of the cells was due to the Mechanical Department. Why this provision now asked for from the Educational Department has to be explained That I leave to the Hon'ble Member for Education and upon the other points I will only emphasise the publication of applied sciences. These are days when we have any amount of raw materials heavily on our hands. For instance, yesterday we heard much in this House on the economic depression due to the low prices for cocoanut tree products. One of the main products of the cocoanut tree is the oil that is extracted from the fruit and what use is the oil that is entracted? We have been told—I am no manufacturer—that it can be converted into soaps and glycerine and so on. A small experiment can be carried out in the College and results broadcasted in the country and hundreds of people of Cochin can make soap and sell it for good value. Everybody uses soap and ten lakhs of people are using soap.

**Dr. A. R. Menon.**—Glycerine !

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—Glycerine, I do not know. Doctors may use it. There are so may things to be done and I can tell this House that in Mattancheri we have suggested that to some of our merchants and they are making inside the bazaar itself soap both for toilet and washing purposes and selling widely inside and outside the locality. These are the ways to get over the economic depression and not by suspending the collection of kuri amounts.

**Mr. K. Ayyappan.**—That also.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—Those questions affect both ways and we will not enter upon controversies. Raw materials can be made to fetch higher prices by conversion and by being exported as converted goods and if you do not like it, don't do that. It does not matter to me. You may starve. Do not live on the taxes of the people. Do not live on the doles of other people. That is the remedy for economic depression. I say it is time when education should be infused into the minds of not only youngsters but even amidst adults. In many countries it is done. Extension lectures are given and experiments are

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carried out in the presence of the audience and they go away with fresh ideas and utilise them. There will be people who will commercially use these and employ people and pay them and thus poor people will be relieved of the distress. That is all what I have to state on this motion.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—With regard to what had happened about the machine purchased and all that, I need not say anything. There was no provision made in the educational budget. With regard to the first portion of the cut motion and the question whether the College has got all the apparatus, etc., I wish to place before the House that the requirements of the College are not static. They require fresh supply from year to year. As this House is aware. fresh provision is made every year. This is a special allotment asked for and it does not concern the other requirements of the College. It is only for meeting a very special requirement, namely for the installation of batteries.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—My question is why it was not asked under D. P. W? We have already provided Rs. 10,300 for the upkeep and maintenance of the gas plant. Can you not meet Rs. 2,000 from that provision? That was the question I raised.

**Mr. I. N. Menon.**—I have already said that I am not aware of this. I said that this requirement could not be foreseen and hence no provision could be made under the demand for the College. With regard to the second point, viz., on the necessity of extension lectures for the education of adults, I wish to place before the House two considerations. In the first place adult education is a very big problem and the imparting of adult education cannot be centred in one institution like the College. Provision has to be made, if it all, in the High schools and then only will it serve a wide population. That is not, however, so very urgent here as it is in other parts of India. The last point is the publication of experiments in applied sciences. As the College is at present constituted it is not capable of undertaking experiments in applied science. The College has only facilities to coach students for examination [illegible] may place before the House that the question of starting a technological institute is being considered by the Government and when a decision is arrived at it will be placed before the House.

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—I may say a few words. The question has been as to why an engine was installed instead of a battery. The Ernakulam electric supply was formerly intended for the use of the College only. Later on additions were made to it and other buildings

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were supplied with lights and power, e.g., the Press, the Krishna Vilas and street lighting, etc. It was then found necessary to work the engines for about 16 to 18 hours a day as it is not possible to take this load by cells. The depreciation of a secondary cell, again, is very light. While an engine lasts for 8 to 10 years, batteries give satisfactory service only for 5 years. That was the reason for installing an engine and a dynamo instead of another battery. But for College purposes and for delicate experiments it is desirable to have a uniform voltage. An engine driven voltage cannot be much steadier in a small installation, than two or three per cent and it will not be suitable for laboratory purposes. For the College purposes they should therefore, have a small battery and that is the reason why they are applying for a battery.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—Is it possible to meet it from the ten thousand rupees? You have got ten and odd thousand rupees and I want to know whether any money has been spent and what is the balance. Of course if there is no balance we will certainly give.

**Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.**—It is certainly not possible to spare two thousand rupees.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—I do not press my motion and I withdraw the same.

*The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.*

*Question put.—That the demand may be granted.*

*Motion carried.*

## 21. XXI—Medical—Rs. 2,260.

**Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.**—Sir, I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 2,260 under XXI—Medical - Leper Asylum. This amount is needed for the purchase of furniture, etc., and is to meet expenses of a non-recurring nature. I request that the House may be pleased to sanction the amount applied for.

### Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,260 for Leper Asylum by Re.1.*

Sir, I have tabled this token motion for the purpose of knowing the number of inmates of the Leper Asylum at Adoor, how many are Hindus, how many Christians and how many are Muslims, and also to comment on the necessity of getting a few Cochinites trained for such work and also to know whether the board of visitors are on their duty. The agreement of course is all right and we all know that it is a good thing to say nothing more upon it. It is as satisfactory as we could get under the circumstances, although even today, I am not to be satisfied with

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